ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 48

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold; Liverpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York ention. 10 7-8c. New York gold, 101 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 22. 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio calley, rising barometer, colder west to north winds, and clearing, but partly cloudy sceather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, February 21, 1878, 10:08 p.m. | Place of Observation | Bar. Ther. | Wind. | Weeth-Observation | 29.76 | 63 | N.W. Gentle. | Clear. | Indianola | 29.78 | 60 | 8 W. Fresh. | Clear. | Louisville | 29.21 | 55 | 8 E. Fresh. | Lt. rain. | Memphis | 29.51 | 52 | W. Fresh. | Threatz | Nashville | 29.35 | 56 | 8 Gentle. | Clear. | Shreveport | 29.70 | 54 | W. Gentle. | Clear. | Shreveport | 29.70 | 56 | W. Fresh. | Cloudy. | Vicksburg | 29.70 | 56 | W. Fresh. | Cloudy. | Clear. | Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

CONGRESSIONAL During the session of the house, yesterday Representative Sparks, from Illinois, made a short personal explanation, in which he said that, in his opinion, not only Wells and Anderson, and the rest of the returning-board, were a set of unmitigated scoundrels, but that everything connected with the Presidential count was a swindle and a fraud. At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of Presidential count was a swindle and a fraud. At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the silver bill and senate amendments was resumed, on which a general debate was had, resulting in the adoption of the senate amendments without alleration and the final passage of the bill, and it now goes to the President for his signature. A bill was reported from the committee on Pacific railways in reference to the Texas-Pacific, which was ordered printed. Several other bills of minor importance were reported. The important feature of the senate proceedings was the presentation of the memorial from the board of commissioners appointed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Himot to look after the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and asking congress to consider, without delay, the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, not as a mere local question, as heretofore, but as one of great national importance, etc. Referred. Both bodies adjourned to Monday.

Conviction prevails at Berlin that the military and court parties at Vienna will induce the emperor of Austria to settle amienbly with Russia. ANOTHER one of the President's nomina-

tions went by the board in the senate resterday-

THE upper chamber of the Maine legisla

ture goes to work now and indefinitely postpones the proposition allowing women to vote in municipal

THE house committee on elections have agreed, alx to five, that Benjamin Dean; Democrawas elected from the third Massachusetts district. and is entitled to the sent now occupied by Wolbridge A. Field, Republican.

VICE-PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON, of the Central Pacific, and Vice President Brown, of the Texas Pacific, were before the senate milroad committee yesterday, giving their views concerning the south-ern trans-continental ratiroad. Our dispatches give

THE President sent to the senate vesterday reports relative to the late war with the Stoux Indians and the number of soldiers killed in that war.

Ir was announced in the British house of commons, yesterday, that the result of negotiations with Bussla is an understanding that Bussla will not occupy any portion of the peninsula of Galitpoli or the Boulair lines, or the Asiatic side of the Dar-danelles. England understanding not to land troops at Galilpoli or on the Asiatic side of the Dar-

Is now comes to us from Rome, said to b of the votes of the conclave; that Cardinal Billo hav-ing declined to be a candidate, his partisans, num-bering nine cardinals, gave their votes to Cardinal Pecci; that when the votes were counted all the car-dinals knelt at the feet of the pope, and that this act has been misconstrued as an election by a foration.

In the executive session of the senate, yes terday, in the case of Paul Reid, nominated for terday, in the case of Paul Reid, nominated for United States marshal for the middle and southern The total exportation to the United States has district of Alabama, it was stated, in the course

A VIENNA correspondent says: "If the impression produced by Prince Bismarck's speech in the German reichstag, on Tuesday, be a mingled one, the declarations of Herr Benigsen, and the warmly sympathetic way in which they were received warmin sympathetic way in which they were received by the house, have a here produced unalloyed satis-faction, proving, as they do, that though the minis-ter in his responsible position must endeavor, in the German parliament, to hold the balance evenly be-tween Austria and Russia, nevertheless the scale de-cidedly gravitates in the direction of the former, and the great value of this is faily understood.

CONCERNING the movements of the new pope, Rome dispatches yesterday contained the following: "Pope Leo XIII held a congregation of the lowing: "Pope Leo XIII held a congregation of the cardinals to-day. He announced that an encycheal to the Catholie world would be dispatched to-day, announcing his accession to the portificate, it has been decided that the pope shall not for the present leave the Vateau. It is said that the pope will continue the policy of his predecessor. The coronation of Leo XIII, which will be private, will take place in the Sistine chapei on Sunday next. There will be no ceremony at St. John Lateran. To Dennis will be sing to the churches to morrow.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The mantel company of Shuman & Hand, of Chicago, has failed. Here goes the New York coal agents, Walson & Co., with a hundred thousand do Fears are entertained at Portland, Maine about the safety of the iron screw steamer Stanford which is long over-due at that port. President and Mrs. Hayes left Washington for Baltimore yesterday to attend the fair of the Methodist camp-meeting association. Edward L. Goodwin, city clerk of New Britain, Connecticut, committed suicide, yesterday, because charged with misappropriating thirty-five

George W. Abbott, of Abbott & Co., money brokers of San Francisco, has disappeared from that etty, taking with him fifty thousand dollars of the firm's funds. It is thought he has embarked for

fred dollars while formerly acting as polic

The beef-packing house of Nelson Morris, in Chteago, was bureed out yesterday. Loss, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two dogs, val-Queen's circus was sold at Montgomery whole affair is valued at fifty thousand dollars.

whole affair is calculated at afty thousand dollars.

Eight well-known running horses, the property of \$1.0. Bernard, were sold at auction in New York sestenday at the following prices: Springs \$1400: Telephone, \$250: Dan Sparing, \$1400: Telephone, \$250: Dan Sparing, \$1400: Montesuma, \$700: Tramp, \$0.00: Explosion, \$250. Senor Echeverra, diplomatic commissioner of Cuba, says of the statement from Havana that the peace propositions had been adhered to by some of the insurgent chiefs, that it is but a piece of Spanish duplicity, and that the government of the propositions.

Double of the commissioner of the statement from Havana that the government of the peace propositions.

Double of the commissioner of the statement from Havana that the government of the propositions.

Double of the commissioner of the statement from Havana that the government of the propositions and the continued at afty thousand dollars, and that the existing commercial in the existing commercial commercial treaty the outlook for an extension was anything but flattering. All expressed a desire that something would result from our trip in that something would result from our trip in the way of relief, and that the time would yet come when the doors would be thrown open to five way of relief, and that the time would be thrown open the doors would be thrown open the great of cuba, says of the statement from Havana that the copy of account of sale of the 200 barrels shipped from New Orleans:

Account sales.

Acc

During the storm Wednesday night ten bargs of a coal feet lying at Wiltow Greve, below Carrollion, Louisiana, laden with 225,000 bushels of coal, Falued at \$25,000, swamped and sunk at the leves. The lost cargoes were owned as follows: Lysle, one bast; Lynn, one boat; George T. Miller, three: Morgan & Co., one; Miltenberger, one, Pences in the city of New Orleans were blown down and trees uprooted.

At three months, under discount at rate of 12 per cent. per annum, Spanish bank paper: 290 barrels flour, \$36 50.....\$7,300 00 customary discount for all produce sold at wharf, 4 per cent.

CHARGES. On Tuesday evening the insane asylum at On Luesday evening the insane asylum at winoski. Sheboyan county, Wisconain, was totally destroyed by fire, and four of the Inmates, Lucretta Roothaker, Mrs. M Donald, August Altbrop and Billy Doe, an Indian, perished in the flames. For some reason no attempt has been made to remove their bodler, and they till lie in the smouldering ruins. The property loss is only four or five thousand dollars, with no insurance. G. S. Sewell, the keeper, owned the building. A defective flue was the cause.

the cause.

Lyng, a prowinent Chinese uerchant of San Francisco, and coonacted with officials of high rank in his native country, has recently returned from Chin a. He states that in two of three mouths a Chinese consult as Chinese consult to this bringing as passengent the Chinese consult to this port and a large number of country. He describes army officers of rank, who will make a tour of observation of rank, who will make a tour of observation the northern provinces of Chinese startle of the State of Santony, last year, out of a population of ninety six thousand about eighty thousand of them died of starvation.

In the northern provinces of Chinese country. He describes the famine in population of ninety six thousand about eighty thousand of them died of starvation.

In the northern provinces of Chinese country. He describes the famine in population of ninety six thousand about eighty thousand about eighty thousand about eighty thousand of them died of starvation.

In the country and in the northern provinces of thing as terrible. In one district of the State of Santony, last year, out of a population of ninety six thousand about eighty thousan

OUR CUBAN TRADE.

The Text of the Report of Colonel John C. Burch, Chairman of the Delegation which Recently Visited the Island in the Interest of American Commerce.

Interesting Statistics of Imports and Ex-

ports, Climate, Population, Finances, and Important Suggestions as to What Advantages May be Derived.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 18, 1878. To the Boards of Trade, Merchants' Exchange and Chambers of Commerce of St. Louis, Missouri; Cairo, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Nashville, Memphis, Clarksvine, Chat-tanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee; Atlanta, Ma-con, Augusta, Miliedgeville and Savannah, Geor-

GENTLEMEN—Delegates were appointed by you respectively to visit the city of Havana for the purpose of inquiring into the trade and commerce between the United States and the island of Cuba, to ascertain whether the trade could be increased, and especially to in-quire whether direct trade could not be es-tablished between that island and the provision-producing sections of the west and south for such articles of export and import as were reciprocally desired. Your delegates sailed from Savannah, January 15th, on the steamer San Jacinto. Soon after leaving port they met and organized by honoring me with the appointment of chairman of the body of lelegates. Mr. R. M. Demere, of Savannah, was appointed the general secretary. At a subsequent meeting it was resolved that the chair appoint committees on the various branches of trade and industry represented in the delegations. The several committees were instructed to make, while in Havana, as thorough an investigation of all matters intrusted to their care as was practicable, and to report thereon to the presiding officer. From these committee reports the chairman was directed o prepare a general report to the several boards of trade, merchants' exchanges and chambers of commerce who had delegates in which there is an abundance, in consequence in the excursion. Under this resolution nine-George Williamson, for collector of the port of New | teen committees were appointed: 1, on meat and land; 2, on flour and meal; 3, on breads; 4, on canned goods; 5, on wines and dried fruits; 6, on tobacco and cigars; 7, on sugar, coffee and molasses; 8, on glass; 9, on leather and saddlery; 10, on iron manufactures 11, on drugs and oil; 12, on manufactures of wood and willow ware; 13, on fruits and flowers; 14, on cotton goods and cordage; 15, on hardware and agricultural imp and machinery; 16, on furniture and lumber; perior quality of American bar iron and nails

with the San Jacinto, and that the time of sequence of planters substituting bags as their stay in Havana, only two days, was not packages for their sugar instead of boxes, as sufficient for them to make as thorough an pursue their investigations as assiduously as possible, and to make up their reports on their return voyage, and leave them in Savannah for the chairman on his arrival in profitable business at present. When we can ns and the number of soldlers killed in that war, at a reports give the estimated cost of the war at that city on the next return trip of the steam-er, with leave, however, for the respective and the island at peace, it is probable a described and the island at peace, it is probable a described and the island at peace, it is probable and the island at peace, it is peaced at peace and the island at peace efore their local commercial organizations as they might deem proper. On my arrival in Savannah I found only six reports awaiting me—that of Mr. M'Iver, of Nashville, from e committee on flour and meal; that of Mr Mercier, of Augusta, on sugar, coffee and and the tariff on articles imported in Spanish molasses; that of Mr. Root. of St. Louis, on dried fruits; that of Mr. Udell, of St. Louis, on the manufretures of wood and willowware; that of Mr. Warner, of Nashville, on iron manufactures, and that of Mr. Mellier, on good authority, that Pope Lee XIII was not chosen by adoration, but by the requisite majority of the votes of the conclave; that Cardinal Billo have tracts from them.

Mr. M'Iver says: The population of the island of Cuba, cen-sus of 1861, was 1,500,000; of the city of Havana, 250,000; at present, however, it is estimated to be 280,000. The total importations from the United States average annuaveraged, for the past five years, \$71,364,327 the debate, that Reid, during the late war, wrote and published an editorial taking the ground that officers of colored troops should be killed, instead of accepting their autrender as prisoners of war. The nomination was recommitted, with authority for the committee to send for persons and papers.

averaged, for the past five years, \$71,364,327, leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. The total importation of flour in 1877 was 268,010 barrels, of which leaving an average balance against the United States of \$55,898,188. chantable bread. We also find that the great parrier to a more extended trade between the United States and Cuba is the discriminating daties, government and war taxes, of which special mention is bereinafter made. American flour in American vessels is a special object of discrimination and high taxation, as the following will show: Duties-American flour, in American ves

sels, \$5 51; war tax or duty, \$1 37—making total of \$6 80; against Spanish flour, in Spanish vessels, \$2 25, and 56 cents war tax, mak ng total of \$2 81-a discrimination against the United States of \$4 07, and in favor of Spanish flour. The tendency of the whole we find to be in favor of Spanish importation and decidedly against the States in every particular. By referring to our statement above, giving the number of barrels per annum exported from the States to Cuba and the number received by Cuba from Spain, it will be seen that only about one-tenth is furnished by the United States, and all owing to the duty discrimination. In other words, equalize the duty system, and instead of \$159,876 worth of flour, we would, in all probability. furnish the bulk of their consumption, or \$1,-474,000, making an increased demand upon were as follows: our States for about \$1,314,124 worth of our

It is the sense and feeling of the committee that some action be taken that will tend to rectify, as far as possible, the great discrimination. Upon a close examination of the records it can scarcely be realized what a great ifference exists between the small exports of the United States to Cuba and the enormous amounts, comparatively, we receive from this island. Out of the entire exportation of sugar and molasses, the United States receives ninety per cent., Great Britain eight ern ports of the United States exceed those to sugar and molasses, the United States reper cent., and Spain two per cent. For the and from the southern ports, and yet the im- Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., of New York, | corruption as dirty as any we had since 1865. information of those who may payer and the products of the west and some give below a copy of account of sales of 200 barrels from New Orleans from the books of a reliable commission merchant. It will be seen that it gives all the incidental expenses each class and oyster markets of Havana, Matanzas and consist almost exclusively of live fish, carried in wells built in small sailing vessels, the fish and oyster markets of Havana, Matanzas and cardenabe being supplied from the Florida extend the American trade, but all of one extend the existing commercial treaty the outlook for an extension was any treaty the outlook for an extension of the other contracts extend the treat of the Nashville, Chatta-the of the President, and Mr. Hayes is stronly in the levely man. The attorney general, as I likely to the creation to be a consist almost certain to b nformation of those who may propose to make

Two hundred barrels triple extra flour per them prosperity and to us an increase of trade. steamer from New Orleans, sold to sundcies In an interview with Captain-General Jovellar investigations, to point out the proper sources During the storm Wednesday night ten at three months, under discount at rate of 12 be expressed the hope and belief that there with Capacitans, to prove the storm which to obtain information and to get in his seat in the house to morning will be expressions of opinions relevant to the purfice time in his seat in the house to morning will be expressions of opinions relevant to the purfice time in the silver bill. Colonel Casey Young will be would soon be a restoration of peace on the

1.587 45 126 per cent premium on \$1,-\$3,474 63 Customhouse duty-receiving, delivering, watching, etc..... Discount, 3 months on \$7008, 30 00

at rate of-12 per cent. per annum. 210 24 Government tax, 1 per cent. 70 08 Commission, 212 per cent. 175 02

mand—far more so than at other average ports. The trade upon the whole is peculiar, and as it now exists, should be dealt with by

make the present outlook for profitable trade very discouraging. The only remedies for these evils can be found in reciprocal treaties between the two countries."

fruits, reports:
"There is only a very small quantity used in the city of Havana. We are informed that here never has been any introduction of dried fruits into trade. As an article of food, such a thing as a pie is not known in the cookery of the inhabitants of the isle of Cuba. The committee saw but one package of dried apples, half a barrel, or perhaps 100 pounds, of which the grocer having them for sale, said he had had on hand a month and had not sold a pound. The price, he informed the committee, was \$1 per pound retail, equal in gold to 42½ cents.

Mr. Udell says of wood and willow ware:

"Such goods in this line as are manufac-

tured largely and cheaply in the west, are either not used on the island, or, if used, manufactured at Havana, and sell at such prices as preclude shipping from the States, and paying the excessive duties imposed by the Spanish government. Our conclusions, after a thorough investigation of the trade in the wood and willow line in Cuba, are that it would be impracticable to establish any con-siderable trade with Cuba in this line from the western cities.'

Mr. Warner says of the iren manufactures:
"There are no furnaces for the manufacture
of pig iron on the island, the supply being
imported mainly from England. The four
foundries in Havana and neighboring ports consume annually about one thousand tons of metal of the grade of No. 1 foundry, being of the destruction of sugar mills and other property by the insurgents. The freight on pig metal in sailing vessels is about the same After arriving in Havana it was found vor. The consumption is not great of either, that jour-fifths of the delegates would return and that of nails has decreased, in conheretofore. The attempt to manufacture nails investigation of the matter submitted to from imported plate has not met with success, them as was desirable and also report there- and the only mill on the island for that puron. The committees were then desired to pose is closed on account of financial embarrassment. There are no mills for the manufacture of bar iron. On the whole, your committee do not regard the field inviting for

> it does not seem to justify a venture. Mr. Melher says of drugs: "As the means of communication betwee Cuba and the European ports being almost equally as good as with the United States. vessels being smaller than in those of other nationalities, the Cuban druggists are enabled to make their purchases at points where each article is most successfully manufactured, and draw principally upon the European markets in so doing, thus obviating the necessity of confining themselves to any partic-ular point. Except to take advantage of a very low market in the United States, or for medicines, there is but little done, and until the political condition of the island is settled. when some of the heavy duties necessary for the maintenance of the army may be abolished, and the products of the United States can be placed upon a similar footing with those of Europe, no great improvement may be expected.

In addition to these extracts from reports of committees, it may be proper for me to submit some further statistics with observa-503. The value of foreign exports from the uctions from the United States to Cuba, \$663,579,255. The annual average for the five years from 1872 to 1876, inclusive, is: one dollar of capital furnishes a motive pow-Exports of domestic produce from the United States to Cuba, \$15,466,139; of foreign products, \$2,730,496. Total, \$18,196,635. ports from Cuba to the United States, \$71,-364,327; annual excess of imports from Cuba over exports of domestic and foreign goods from the United States, \$53,167,692; excess ports of the United States to Cuba, and of imports from Cuba received at those ports

...\$9,011,014 \$42.625,681 1.1014,219 5,084,906 1.004,388 520,841 84 639,369 506,987 So 16,290 14,883 Inc. 82,006 New Orleans. 82,009 324,500 7,686 1,108 Pensacola..... Saluria, Texas..

This table is given to show how very largely treaty between Spain and the United States, which would be advantageous to the people of both governments. He expressed his gratted, ification at the visit of the commercial excursion, and hoped that they would get such in-formation as would enable them to suggest a policy that would lead to the benefit of both Cuba and the United States. He stated his

portions of the west and south more our people with an eye of vigilance.

Mr. Mercier says of sugar and molasses:

"The total export and war duties on sugar are \$2 30 per box of 450 lbs., and \$16 per hhd of 1500 lbs. The present stock of sugar is small, permitting only limited transactions, although there is a very fair inquiry for dependent of the sugar ports and that of Havana, it may be expected that the northern ports will continue to do largely lots at somewhat hatter prices. In the directly through southern ports. With the present location of the sugar refineries, which use largely the crude sugars of Cuba, and the sirable lots at somewhat better prices. In the districts of Trinidad, San Juan and Martinez great complaint is made of excessive rains and severe storms, the effect of which, it is claimed, will greatly reduce the former large through southern ports can be greatly inestimate of the crop, and has retarded the movement of the crop into Havana. The political condition of the island of Cuba, together with the onerous import duties into our country on these articles of necessity, make the present outlook for president and canned beef houses, who formed a present outlook for president and canned beef houses, who formed a portion of the delegation, met with enuraging success in their efforts to introduce hese evils can be found in reciprocal treaties their goods. In the exportation of any article the consignee in Cuba should be fully advised in advance of its nature, the time of shipment and the probable time of arrival, in order that he may be prepared to dispose of it with the

goes from northern ports may be advantage-

ously sent from the provision-producing

other charges on leading articles of western and southern production: er 100 tbs. Lighterage.
..\$4 80 40c per box of 500 lbs.
..\$61 25c per tierce.
..\$1 12c per bag.
..\$8 20c per bate.
..\$1 12c per bag. Duty-per 100 lbs.

Wharf charges,
40-c per box of 500 lbs.
20-c per tierce.
61gc per bag.
124gc per bale.
12-c per bag. The daty, lighterage and wharf charges to be paid in Spanish gold; the government tax and commission in Spanish bank bills. The bulk of trade is done upon the wharf, but when necessary to store, the charges are reasonable; for instance, on flour, 10 per ceat. per month in Spanish currency. It is believed by some of the excursionists that importations from the United States, under the portations from the United States, under the Spanish flag, pay less duties than that under the United States or other foreign flags. Such is not the case. All importations under the Spanish flag, from the United States, pay the same duties as under all other flags. There is, however, a misunderstanding between American ship-owners and the Spanish government upon the question of differential tonnage dues. The former insist that the Spanish government discriminate grievously Spanish government discriminate grievously against us, the latter insisting to the contrary.

is probable, however, that this misundertanding will be speedily adjusted to the satand machinery; 16, on furniture and lumber; perior quality of American oar from and mails 17, on rice; 18, on Nassau trade; 19, on miscellaneous matters.

The consumption is not great of either, and they are gradually growing in factorial to us, but also to the producers of the south and west should be called. If I be not mischen, this field, if opened, will prove not prince the producers of the south and ardice. To-day my lessons confront me. To-day my lessons confront me. To-day in lessons confront me. To-day my lessons only greatly beneficial to us, but also to the manufacturing and shipping interest of the east, which are sadly suffering from the genother West India islands and with Mexico and the Central and South American States should be cultivated, and could be greatly should be cultivated, and could be greatly should be cultivated. eral stagnation of business. Trade with the our own government and those States and islands. In this direction there is no reasonable limit to the speedy increase of our ex-portations of provisions and manufactures, and to the profitable employment of our shipping. Never were ocean freights, certainly not between the United States and Cuba, lower than now. Cargoes of sugar have been carried within the present year as low as \$1 per hogshead of 1400 pounds. To this new field the eyes of our national legislators should be turned, and their energies invoked. Cuba is not the only sugar-producing country, and even in the highest prosperity which

her most sanguine friends can expect, she cannot take a tithe of the products with which we can furnish her, nor can she add materrally to our carrying trade. It requires no argument to establish that our trade with Cuba is vastly beneficial to the Spanish govvery low market in the United States, or for the purchase of a few American proprietary medicines there is but little done and until products of Cuba, and therefore pays 85 per cent. of the money which supports the people of Cuba, the government of Spain in Cuba, and also helps to support the mother government at Madrid. All the agricultural operations of the island are to this extent maintained by the people of the United States. Indeed, there is no commerce nor industry on that island which is not thus dependent for its support on the people of this Union. As Spain takes but two per cent. of the products tions of my own and some conclusions drawn of Cuba, she contributes only two per cent. 26,646 barreis came from America, and 241,364 came from Spain. The flour from Spain
was found to be much inferior to that from
the States; in fact, the Cubans are almost
compelled to have a certain amount of our
flour to mix with their brands to make merflour to mix with their brands to make merrom 1857 to 1876, inclusive, was \$272,242,603. The value of foreign exports from the United States to Cuba in the same time was United States to Cuba in the same time was East Indies. The annual balance of trade \$52,485,821. Total, \$324,723,324. Value of imports from Cuba into the United States of imthe same time, \$935,821,759; excess of imthe same time, \$935,821,759; e ports from Cuba to the United States over the exports of domestic and foreign productions rival industries in distant foreign countries. from the United States to Cuba, \$611,093,435; excess of imports from Cuba to the
United States over exports of domestic profidence. our agricultural, our manufacturing and our shipping interests. When we consider that

one dollar of capital furnishes a motive power of at least ten in trade, we may calculate how much this balance of trade amount against us contribute to the support of the nations, and how much is thereby taken from the maintenance of the industries of the United States. How greatly do all of our inafford. It would make this report far too lengthy to detail the many ways in which our people and our enterprises would be benefited by the keeping at home this large sum that is annually expended for Cuban products and for which we make in payment no return sales. The unfailing remedy, as before suggested, is the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, [supplemented] by proper steam communication with the Central and steam communication with the Central and South American States, and with those West India islands not under the dominion of Spain. That important and beneficial results would also follow the negotiation of such treaties I cannot doubt.

In conclusion, I return the thanks of the light of the property of the property of the property of the purposes, is being used to bribe members of congress to generate the property of the prop excursionists to the authorities of the lines of

ports into Cuba from the United States are agents of the steamship line from Sayannah island, and the ratification of a commercial poses of our visit. To his clerks, Mr. Spring-

> JOHN C, BURCH. Railway Accident. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 21.-A

102
-\$3,959 97
\$3,959 97
\$3,958 93
Siles of \$3,048 93
Iles of \$3,0

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

Senator Lamar's Speech in Introducing the Mississippi Resolutions Favoring the Passage of the Silver Bill.

The Oklahomn Matter to be Thoroughly Investigated - Captain Alf. Tuther's Prospects Good for the West Tennessee Marshalship.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The silver bill is now in the hands of the house, for indorsearoused a great deal of feeling and brought shows of abuse to its enemies as well as friends. Of the former, no one has been more severely dealt with than Senator Lamar, and not one of them all has felt it more keenly. On Friday, when he arose to present the convergence of property of the state legislation of the sapparent to every one of property of productions of his State legislation. least possible delay and expense. The fol-lowing table will show the Spanish duty and was apparent to every one present that he la-bored under deep feeling, and was painfully conscious that a wide gulf separated him from his people. He made no allusion to the honest newspaper condemnations or the unjournalistic aguse heaped upon him by those who failed to judge his attitude in this important measure by a political and personal integrity that has never been successfully assailed. He sent the resolutions to be read by the clerk, simply prefacing that as he had "already expressed his deliberate opinion at some length upon the very important measure now under consideration, I sha'll not trespass upon the attention of the senate further.

I have, however, one other duty to performa very painful one, I admit, but one which is none the tess clear." He then asked that the resolutions be read; which done, he said: "Mr. President—Between these resolutions and my convictions there is a great gulf I cannot pass it. Of my love to the State of Mississippi I will not speak; my life alone can tell it. My gratitude for all the honor her people have done me no words can ex-I am best proving it by doing to-day what I think their true interests and their character require me to do. During my life in that State it has been my privilege to assist in the education of more than one gencent. additional from American ports in American vessels, practically excludes American iron, as the duty on English iron in Spanish vessels is about 35 per cent. less. Not with standing this discrimination, the superior quality of American bar iron and nails permits their use even now to a limited extent, and they are gradually growing in fa-

> pleasure and disapprobation, I cannot vote as these resolutions direct. I cannot and will not shirk the responsibility which my posi-tion imposes. My duty, as I see it, I will do, and I will vote against this bill. When that sons for my vote shall be given to my people Then it will be for them to determine if adherence to my horiest convictions has disqualified me from representing them; whether a difference of opinion on a difficult and comlicated subject, to which I have given patient, long-continued and conscientions study, to which I have brought entire honesty and singleness of purpose, and upon which I have spent whatever ability God has given me, is

now to separate us; whether this difference is to override that complete union of thought, sympathy and hope which on all other, and, as I believe, even more important subjects, binds us together. Before them I must stand or fall. But, be their present decision what it may, I know that the time is not far distant when they will recognize my action to-day as wise and just; and, armed with honest convictions of my duty, I shall calmly await results, believing in the utterances of a great American, who never trusted his countrymen in vain, that 'truth is omnipotent and public ustice certain. Even the bitterest of his enemies must ad-

Even in this hour of their legislative dis-

mit that this is an appeal the people will find it difficult to withstand. I have no idea that the time will ever come when they will be called upon to admit that his vote against silver (part of the constitutional currency of the country) was wise and just, but I do think they will overlook the act as one dictated by an honest misconception of a question to the brought all his great ability to reason, from what to us is a false premise, to a conclusion wholly at variance with the views of the great body of the people. Mr. Lamar was honestly convinced that he was right, and, man of conviction and courage as he is, he could not do otherwise. Morally certain that he was fighting for a forlorn hope, he preferred to be with the minority and be right, to be true to his principles and maintain his selfrespect, rather than vote a falsehood and act a lie. All true men must admire the courage he has displayed, and indorse his moderation and dignitied bearing under assault. I trust his people will take this view of it, and restore him to the old-time place in their con-

OKLAHOMA is about to be investigated, and, let us hope, thoroughly. Senator Voorhees, having in troduced a resolution on Friday instructing the committee on Territories to ascertain, at their earliest convenience, whether or not certain railroad companies, referred to by acts of the Thirty-ninth congress, have issued bonds of any kind predicated upon conditional (think dustrial interests now need the additional of it, conditional) land grants of the lands of the Indians of the Indian Territory. claimed by said company under said acts, and if such bonds have been issued, to ascertain in whose hands they are and for what purpose. Senator Dorsey will to-morrow offer a resolution directing the committee on Territories to inquire what disposition has been made of the money paid to the civilized Indians by the government for school purposes. It is said by the opponents of the Oklahoma bill that

members of congress to oppose the bill. Berailway from St. Louis to Savannah for free | tween these two resolutions there is a chance THE MARSHALSHIP

> Senator Harris was up to-day for the first time in over two weeks. He is improving very fast, and his friends need not be anxious.
>
> Ing:ix years, and elections a re to be held blennially, viz: On first Monday in Mai wh. 1878, 1880, 1882; and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again as on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again years, and elections a re to be held blennially, viz: On first Monday in Mai wh. 1878, 1880, 1882; and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and so on. Lot owners are I equested to read I again and I He was never, at any time, in any danger, though he suffered intensely. Had the sen-ator been in his seat he would have voted for the silver bill. Colonel Casey Young will be JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. first time in two weeks. He will, as rapidly COTTON GINNING as possible, push the joint resolution appro-priating eighty-five thousand dollars addi-tional for the use of Tennessee marble in the

construction of the customhouse, and exert himself to pass the levee bill. J. M. K. The Sacramento River Flood, policy that would lead to the benefit of both Cuba and the United States. He stated his willingness to render any assistance to the delegation in accomplishing the object of their visit, and his desire that we should communicate directly with him after our return home, if it should occur to us that he could be of a sistance in furthering an increase of trade and commerce between our country and the gisland he governed. He was country and the island he governed. He was country and special from New Hamburg says the six of clock express from New York ran into a freight train on the Low Point switch, to night. Two engines were on the express, and both were destroyed. The engineers and firemen jumped, and were slightly injured. The freight cars were thrown from the track. The night express south lies here and the up express at Low Point. All the tracks are

THOUSANDS of the most prominent and intelligent persons throughout the land have testified to the true ments of Dr. Bull's cough FOREIGN PLASHES.

The backbone of the Kaffir insurrection is Sulieman Pasha has been placed under rrest, and will be court-martialed. The London office has invited tenders for the supply of one hundred and fifty thousand. Henry The Australian colonies are considering measures to be adopted for the defense of the coasts in the event of Great Britain engaging in war.

A special to the Cologne Gazette says recent events have so shattered the sultan, intellectually and physically, as to cause serious apprehensions. Flags are flying all over the city of Rome and there was a general illumination last night over the official announcement of the termination of the Prince Bismarck's utterances in regard to the Straits have caused some apprehension in St. Petersburg, although the Russian diplomatists still hope to obtain a fort at the northern end of the Bosporus.

It is generally felt that Russia's present relations with Roumania are extremely awkward, but the czar's government shows no signs of re-linquishing its demands for the retrocession of Bess-

A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe that in spite of the active interchange of views between the three emperors, there has not an agreement been reached concerning the main questions to be submitted to the conference. It is reported that the governor of Erzeroum has telegraphed the Porte that the evacuation of that place is impossible, as, owing to the interruption of communications by snow, the troops could not obtain supplies outside of the city.

Negotiations between Russia and Servia continue. The Russians have waived the incorporation of Nisch with the new province of Bulgaria, but insist upon the Servians relinquishing Pirot and Akapelanka. This causes much indignation in Servians. A special from Berlin says that Empero

William has assured the ezar of his friendship and begged him to consider Austria's ciaims and inter-ests. It appears that Austria is anxious to induce Russia to moderate her programme before the meet-ing of the conference. A considerable number of Russian troops are concentrating beyond Adrianople. The foreign office has given notice to Lloyds that the prohibition of the export of grain and other products from the Black sea ports has been raised, but that the torpedoes have not yet been removed. Namyk Pasha's mission to St. Petersburg is to endeavor to obtain from the exar a modification of the terms of peace, especially those touching the withdrawal of Mussulmans from Bulgaria and the limits of the new principality, which it is stated the Russians now insist on bringing within a few miles of Constantinople.

ing of the conference had been removed, and that Baden-Baden had been chosen. It is proposed that the meeting should take place in the first week in March, but the government objects to the shortness of time asked. England will not deviate from the usual course in sending an ambassador. Masonic Notice.

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 341.—Will held a stated communication this (FRIDAY) evening, Feb. 22d, at 7 o'clock sharp, for dispatch of business.

Al! M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order JOHN W. WAYNESBURG, W. M. JAMES S. CARPENTER, Secretary. Chickesaw Guards-Gen'i Order, No. Heapquarters Chickasaw Guards, February 21.

You are ordered to meet at jour armory at 8
o'clock p.m., on Friday and Saturday, 22d and
23d Inst., for orill; and at 2 o'clock p.m., on Sunday,
24th, to attend divine service at Grace Church.

By command of G. W. GORDON, Captain.

Notice of Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing between Jos. S. Leon and H. H. Good, of Michigan City, 32.85., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Good withdrawing J. S. Leon assuming all llabilities and will sign in liquidation. JOS. S. LEON. H. H. GOOD.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby gleen, that a certificate for 10 shares, No. 191, of the Bluff City Building and Loan Association, issued to D. M. Philp, and bearing date of January 17, 1876, has been lost or mislaid, and that I have applied to said Association for a dupileate certificate of stock.

Memphis, Feb. 19, 1878.

J. A. POLLOCK.

Best Self-Rising Flour

Quarter-Barrel 2 50 24-pound packages ... 12-pound packages ... 6-pound packages. 35 A special discount made to merchants buying in lots. The very best NEW YORK STATE FLOUR is used

Self-Rising Buckwheat which is far superior to the plain buckwheat, being always ready, always good, and never fails to make GOOD LIGHT CAKES on only five minutes notice. Put up in 6 and 12-pound packages, and sold by all Retail Grocers. Try a package. But alwars get that put up in packages with printed directions on each package.

in making the

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

DISSOLUTION. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fader, Jacobs & Co.. was dissolved by mutual consont, by the withdrawal of W. J. Booker, on the 11th inst.; the new firm assuming all liabilities of the old firm, and a re alone authorized to collect all claims due said firm. J. FADER, J. JACOBS. W. J. BOOKER.

COTTON CHINNING.

STAR . COTTON-GINS No. 68 Union Street.

PRANCISCO, February 21.—The hood er county, on the Sacramento river, is lower truct of country, fifteen not miles long, and, on an average at miles wide, with a depth of water our to six feet. Yesterday's gale lashed to into fury. Dwellings and outbuilder reported wrecked and swept away, so of life is reported, most of the resideng provided with boats readylfor the ency.

USANDS of the most prominent and into persons throughout the land have ad to the true merits of Dr. Bull'scough We advise all sufferers to use it, twenty-five cents.

The most prominent and into land have advise all sufferers to use it, twenty-five cents.

The most part of country, fifteen signed to our G ins for the Seed, and make a signed to our G ins for the Seed, and i make a livery of same to your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your hands. Order to sacks and ship only to the Star Gins. B esides having Reflited our in hands of the Latest Improve the Star Gins. Catter is now with the Latest Improve the Star Gins. Catter is pusters, Cleaners, and even than any other gins in the city.

The area of the most prominent and into the seed Closes, than any other gins in the city.

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The area of the seed than any other gins in the city our merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except your merchant, the Seed Alone Pays All Expenses, except you

TO MERCHANTS!

MENKEN BROTHERS

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE

Which they offer at prices calculated to meet the views of the closest cash and short-time buyers. Cottonades in all the Popular Brands,

Cashemerettes, Cashimeres and Spring Jeans, Linea Drills, Fancy Pant Linens, Dress Linens, Linen Lawns, Prints in Choice Designs and Standard Makes. Standard Makes Bleached and Brown Cottons, Osnaburgs and Cotton Plaids.

Sheetings and Pillow-Casings, Linens of our own Importation, Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Notions. ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Bootsandshoes

OUR STOCK of CLOTHING & HATS

MENKEN BROTHERS.

MAIN STREET AND COURT.

J. JACOBS. J. SUGARMAN HENRY FRANK. FADER, JACOBS & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS

302 Front Street, Memphis, Will keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

Would solicit our friends to favor us with a share of their patronage.

To Mr. J. E. CLARKSON will preside over our Cotton Department as heretofore.

1878 SPRING 1878 OPENING OF NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT

A CARD TO "THE TRADE."

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, | Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Tickings, Cassimeres, Stripes, Lawns. Prints. Linen Lawns, Percales. Grenadines, Cretonnes. Dress Goods, Cheviots. Hosiery. Ginghams, Corsets, Denims, Camlet Jeans. Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Cottonades, Embrolderies. Linen Drills,

und Plaid Osnaburgs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, We have this season excelled all former efforts in placing in the market the most desira. We and appropriate goods suited to the trade of the section tributary to Memphis, and our unequaled facilities enable us to offer them to "the trade" at such extremely low prices as cannot fall to attract the closest buyers. Our slock in every department is new and tresh, and will be found complete in every detail. We are in daily receipt of special novelities in popular and stylish goods, well worthy your inspection.

House-Furnishing Goods,

Notions, and

LOWENSTEIN & BROS., 2 42, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

Fancy Linens,

Tweeds.

B. VACCARO. A. VACCARO & IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINE'S, LIQUORS & CIGARS. No. 324 Front street, Memphis. SOLE AGENTS FOR COOK'S CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL.

KREMER, HERZOG&Co

New Spring Styles

Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Noveltles in Millinery Materials, Laces, Nets, Crepes, Ornaments, Etc., Etc. ter Occupying now the entire and spacious lotts of Nos. 253 and 255 Main street, we will be enabled to show the handsomest Millinery Wholesale Rooms south of

New York, and will this season carry a very large and well selected stock. We intend competing with all jobbers of Eastern cities. Call and see us. KREMER, HERZOG & CO.

JNO. C. FIZER ESTES, FIZER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, 112 and 13 Union street, Memphis.